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This nomenclature consisted in using a specially descriptive term and prefixing it to the general name of the plant, as we might say a red rose, a climbing hop-vine, a trailing honeysuckle, etc. In this manner the Indians collected a large body of identifying names for plants, and the inference seems warranted that to this extent they possessed a nomenclature which was directly related to a useful if not altogether natural system of classification, the whole based upon striking features or useful properties of the plants they described.

In the names of plants the most interesting modifications are instanced, by some of which plants inhabiting moist places were indicated, those flowering at certain times, plants growing on the margins of streams, those commencing to flower with the first waters of the wet season, and declining with its increase, were all variously characterized. The soil in which plants grew and their habitat were also denoted by prefixes. The various parts of a plant were carefully distinguished, as the root, the trunk, the branches, the leaves, the flower, the fruit. These terms were again modified by specific designations when the parts assumed peculiar shapes or possessed peculiar properties.

The features of the trunk and branches and the disposition of the latter, and the habit of the growing plant found mention in the terms and names employed by these pre-Columbian botanists.

The enthusiasm of the author may lead him to overestimate the actual progress made by the Aztecs in this science, but every one who reads his elaborate essay must feel a curious shock of surprise at finding that so much can be probably claimed for them.

L. P. GRATACAP.

Contributions towards a List of the State and Local Floras of the United States.

THE PACIFIC COAST. CALIFORNIA.

Descriptions of Plants collected by Mr. William Gamble in the Rocky Mountains of Upper California. By Thos. Nuttall. (D.)

In Proc. Phila. Acad. Sci., Vol. iv. 1848.

Botanical Report on Routes in California, to connect with the Routes near the 35th and 32nd Parallels, explored by Lieut. R. S. Williamson, in 1853. By E. Durand and S. C. Hilgard, M.D. (C.)

In Rep. on Exp. and Surveys from Miss. River to Pacific Ocean, Vol. v., Part iii., Washington 1856 (33d Congress, 2nd Sess., Ex. Doc. No. 91.)

Descriptions of Plants collected along the Route, by W. P. Blake, and at Mouth of the Gila, by John Torrey. (C.)

In Rep. on Exp. and Surveys from Miss. River to Pacific Ocean, Vol. v., part ii., 359–370.

Botanical Report on Routes in California and Oregon, explored by Lieut. R. S. Williamson, and Lieut. Henry L. Abbot, in 1855. By J. S. Newberry. (C.)

(Comprises: Chapter i., Geographical Botany; Chapter ii., Description of the Forest Trees of Northern California and Oregon.)

In Expl. and Surveys from Miss. River to Pacific Ocean, Vol. iv., part iii., pp. 1–64.

General Catalogue of the Plants collected on the Expedition. By J. S. Newberry, Asa Gray and John Torrey; the Mosses and Liverworts by W. S. Sullivant, and the Lichens by Edward Tuckerman. (B.)

In Expl. and Surveys from Miss. River to Pacific Ocean, Vol. iv., part iii., pp. 65–94.

Botanical Report on Routes in California to connect with the Routes near the 35th and 32nd Parallels, and Route near the 32nd Parallel, between the Rio Grande and Pimas Villages, explored by Lieutenant John G. Parke in 1854 and 1856. By John Torrey, M.D. (C.)

In Expl. and Surveys from Miss. River to Pacific Ocean, Vol. vii., part iii., chap. i.

Synoptical Tables of Botanical Localities in Dr. Torrey's Report. By Thomas Antisell, M.D. (B.)

In Expl. and Surveys from Miss. River to Pacific Ocean, Vol. vii., part iii., chap. ii.

Catalogue of Pacific Coast Mosses. By Leo Lesquereux.

In Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., Vol. i. San Francisco.

Botany of the Geological Survey of California, Vol. i., by W. H. Brewer, Sereno Watson and Asa Gray; Vol. ii., by Sereno Watson. (D.)

2 Vols., 4to. Cambridge, 1876 and 1880.

Catalogue of the Pacific Coast Fungi. By W. H. Harkness, M.D., and J. P. Moore. (B.)

Pub. by Calif. Acad. Sci., 8vo, pamphl. pp. 46, San Franisco, 1880.

Forest Trees of California. By A. Kellogg, M.D. (D.)

In 2nd Rep. State Mineralogist, Cal., (1882) Appendix, p. 1–116.

Flora of Southern and Lower California. By C. R. Orcutt. (A.)

8vo, pamph., pp. 13. San Diego, 1885.

San Francisco County.

Catalogue of the Plants growing in the vicinity of San Francisco. By H. W. Bolander, 1870.

San Diego County.

Marine Algæ of San Diego, California. By Daniel Cleveland. (A.) 1885.

OREGON.

Enumeration of a Collection of Plants made Mr. Elihu Hall in Oregon in the Summer of 1871. By Asa Gray. (C.)

In Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., 1872.

Notes on the arboreous, arborescent and suffruticose Flora of Oregon. By Elihu Hall. (C.)

In Botan. Gazette, Vol. ii., pp. 85-89, 93–95, 1877.

Catalogue of the Flora of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. By Thomas Howell. (A.)

18vo, pamphlet, pp. 23, Arthur, Oregon, 1881.

ALASKA.

Sketch of the Flora of Alaska. By J. T. Rothrock, M.D. (C.)

In Rept. Smithsonian Institution for 1867, Washington, 1868, pp. 433–463 (Anophytes by Thomas P. James, Lichenes by H. Mann, Algæ by W. H. Harvey).

A List of Plants collected by Mr. J. Albert Rudkin on a trip to Mt. St. Elias, in the Summer of 1883. By N. L. Britton. (C.)
In Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, Vol. xi., p. 36, 1884.

Catalogue of Plants collected in July, 1883 during an Excursion along the Pacific Coast in Southeastern Alaska. By Thomas Meehan. (C.)
In Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., pp. 76–96, 1884.

List of Plants collected by Charles L. McKay at Nushagak, Alaska, in 1881, for the United States National Museum. By Frank H. Knowlton. (B.)
In Proceedings of United States National Museum, 1885, pp. 213–221.

W. R. G.
N. L. B.

Broome County (N. Y.) Finds.—As far as I can determine, this county has never been thoroughly worked. Dr. Torrey, in his Flora of the State of New York, says: "The parts of the State that have been least explored botanically are the counties which lie on the borders of Pennsylvania, etc." In view of this fact, I have this year commenced a systematic exploration, so far finding two of the species that the doctor thought would be found in the State in this district, viz.: *Negundo aceroides*, Mœnch., and *Rudbeckia fulgida*, Ait. I append a few notes on my work this season, which, though incomplete, will give some idea of the probabilities of this locality. The following species, which I have met in counties west and north of this, I have not yet found here:

Claytonia Virginica, L., *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L., *Vesicaria Shortii*, T. & G., *Salix purpurea*, L., *Polygala Senega*, L., *Baptisia tinctoria*, R. Br., *Dicentra Canadensis*, DC., *Coptis trifolia*, Salisb., *Hydrastis Canadensis*, L., *Geum rivale*, L., *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, L. (strange as it may seem), *Rhus aromatica*, Ait., *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, Lam., *Asclepias tuberosa*, L., *Campanula rotundifolia*, L., and *Arisæma Dracontium*, Schott.

These I mention as plants that really ought to be found—except, mayhap, the second to fourth—and may hereafter be located.

Datura Stramonium, L.—Many individuals were found near a negro settlement on State St., city.

Datura Tatula, L.—One individual only, that near a comb factory, where the horns are kept, probably imported with them.

Melilotus officinalis, Willd.—Plentiful, but in one situation only, the *M. alba*.

Lychnis vespertina, Sibth.—In two situations.

Cassia Marilandica, L.—One individual only, that on Noyes Island, near the city, in the Chenango River.

Cypripedium acaule, Ait.—One individual only, and that a beautiful specimen, was found growing upon the upper side of a prostrate mossy trunk of *Abies Canadensis*, a strange situation for the largest and most perfect specimen I ever saw.

Betula papyracea, Ait.—Five clumps were found on the north aspect of South Mountain.